

light strikes a side of one of these convex portions 611, it is directed downward substantially perpendicular to the reflector.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged view of the "V" portion of Fig. 4A, showing a lower portion of the light directing member. As shown in Fig. 5, it is preferable that an angle 523 between boundary surfaces 515 or 517 and a line perpendicular to a planar (which is a portion of the lower surface of 509 shown in Fig. 4A) is about between 0° and 10° . That is, it is desirable that an angle between boundary surfaces 515 or 517 and surface 513 is between 90° and 100° .

Change(s) applied
to document,
/NBH/
12/4/2012

^{7, lines 3-7}
Please amend the following paragraph at page ~~6, line 27~~ ^{page 7, line 2} of the present specification:

Figs. 6a to 6c are perspective views showing several applicable shapes fabricated with reference to above-mentioned values, but illustrate the shapes of the convex portions upside down. That is, the "tops" of the surfaces shown in Figs. 6a-6c are oriented toward the lower reflector (e.g., 507 in Fig. 4A).

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the following paragraphs at page 4 of the present specification:

Fig. 4A and 4B ~~[[is]]~~ are a schematic sectional view illustrating distribution of the convex portions of the light directing member according to the invention;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged view of the "V" portion of Fig. 4A, showing a lower portion of the light directing member; and

6, lines 5-27

Please amend the following paragraphs at page 5, line 29 — ~~page 6, line 21~~ of the present specification:

Change(s) applied
to document,
/NBH/
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Fig. 4A shows paths of the emitting light in the light-directing member according to an embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 4A, Light light generated by a light source 503 is directed by reflector 505 to enter a side of light directing member 501. The entering light reflects off of upper surface 502 and lower surface 509, due to the presence of side wall reflector 521. The lower surface 509 has a plurality of convex portions, a lower surface of which is shown as 511. When light strikes a side of one of these convex portions, it is directed downward substantially perpendicular to the reflector 507.

In order to distribute, uniformly, the emitting light on the liquid crystal display panel, if it is assumed that all sizes of the convex portions are same, it is required that a distance between adjacent convex portions becomes smaller as the convex portions become more distant from the light source. Alternately, a uniform distribution may be achieved by increasing a size of the convex portions with increasing distance from the light source. As shown Fig. 4B, light generated by a light source is directed by reflector to enter a side of light directing member 601. The entering light reflects off of upper surface and lower surface 609, due to the presence of side wall reflector. The lower surface 609 has a plurality of convex portions 611 wherein a size of the plurality of convex portions 611 increases with increasing distance from the light source. When